

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIX, NO. 87.

HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2587.

RUSSIANS LOST NEARLY 4000 MEN IN THE BATTLE

The Czar Deeply Grieved Over the Reverses to His Arms on the Yalu River.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

ST. PETERSBURG, May 4.—The Emperor is deeply grieved over the reverses of his army on the Yalu river. General Kuropatkin reports the loss of nearly 4000 men. General Zassalitch is blamed for having disobeyed the orders to retreat and not engage in heavy fighting.

JAPANESE CELEBRATE.

TOKIO, May 4.—There was a great celebration here last night over the land victories. The Japanese loss on the Yalu is 798 killed and wounded.

JAPANESE TORPEDO BOATS SUNK.

PORT ARTHUR, May 4.—The crews of the Japanese fireships which were sunk yesterday put to sea in boats. The Russians killed many and twenty were rescued who are held as prisoners. Two Japanese torpedo boats were sunk.

LONDON, May 5.—The opinion is gaining ground here that the Japanese have finally blocked Port Arthur.

JAPAN STILL CELEBRATES.

TOKIO, May 5.—The popular celebration of the Japanese land victory continues.

REVISED RUSSIAN CASUALTIES.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 5.—It is officially reported that the Russian loss at Klinien-Cheng was 2000 men and 40 officers. Seven hundred wounded have arrived at Feng-wang-Cheng. It is believed that a determined stand will be made at Feng-wang-Cheng for the purpose of preventing the Japanese from isolating the Liaotong peninsula.

JAPAN BUYS GERMAN STEAMERS.

BERLIN, May 5.—The North German Lloyds has sold Japan eight fast steamers.

JAPANESE LOAN NEGOTIATION.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Negotiations are concluding in London for a Japanese loan of \$25,000,000.

TOKIO, May 6.—It is officially announced that a Japanese force is landing on the Liaotong peninsula. The place of debarkation and the number of men are withheld.

RUSSIA WILL LET THEM LAND.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 6.—It is not expected that the Russians will undertake to prevent the landing of a Japanese army on Liaotong peninsula. They will strike after the forces are ashore. If the Japanese are successful in landing at Pitz-wo they can isolate Port Arthur.

FEARS FOR PORT ARTHUR.

LONDON, May 6.—Viceroy Alexieff has gone to Port Arthur to visit Gen. Kuropatkin. This is interpreted to mean that he fears Port Arthur is in danger of isolation.

AFTER CHINESE RAILROADS.

SHAN-HAI-KWAN, May 6.—M. Pavloff, the Russian diplomat, has gone to Peking to try and induce China to cede Russia the railways to Kou-pang-tse and Yinkow, to use for military purposes.

ANOTHER UNCONFIRMED RUMOR.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 6.—There are persistent rumors that the Vladivostok squadron has engaged the Japanese.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

TOKIO, May 6.—A further search on the Yalu battlefield has resulted in finding 20 more wounded Russians who have been taken in charge by the hospital corps.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 6.—An unconfirmed report came that the Russians were victorious in a great battle at Klinien-cheng. The Russian loss in the engagement is placed at 2000 men, while the Japanese are reported to have retreated after losing 10,000 men.

PARIS, May 5.—The Russian loan of two hundred million dol-

lars has all been subscribed in France and Belgium.

PORT ARTHUR, May 5.—A number of Japanese transports have arrived at Pitz-wo. A Japanese squadron is in the same vicinity. An attack and attempt to land troops from the transports is expected.

LONDON, May 5.—A Japanese loan of fifty million dollars will be issued next week. Half of the loan has been taken by American capitalists.

LILIUOKALANI AT THE FAIR.

ST. LOUIS, May 6.—Hawaiian Delegate Kalanianaole and former Queen Liliuokalani have arrived here for a few days' visit at the fair.

DEBS REAPPEARS AS A SOCIALIST STANDARD BEARER

CHICAGO, May 6.—The socialists, in convention here, have nominated Eugene Debs for President.



EUGENE V. DEBS.

Eugene V. Debs, the Socialist Labor Party's candidate for President, first won fame as the organizer of the great railway strike at Chicago in 1894. As Socialist Democrat candidate for President in 1900, Debs secured a total of 96,918 votes, but of course failed to get a single electoral vote.

RAW SUGAR SOLD IN NEW YORK AT \$75.10 PER TON

The Henry Waterhouse Trust Company received a cablegram yesterday from Ed. Pollitz & Co., San Francisco, stating that raw sugar sold in New York at 3.75, equaling \$75.10 per ton.

Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Company shares were quoted on the San Francisco Stock & Bond Exchange at \$49.50, bid.

Hawaiian securities on the Exchange were also advancing.



THE JAPANESE NAVAL ACADEMY NEAR TOKIO

DEATH OF FAMOUS HUNGARIAN NOVELIST

BUDAPEST, May 6.—Jokai, the novelist, is dead.

Maurus Jokai was once the national hero of Hungary. He was the author of over 300 books. He had been a poet, patriot, journalist, dramatist, and novelist and his books translated into English have had great vogue. Four years ago, at the age of seventy-nine, Jokai married an obscure Jewish girl, an actress, and since that time he has been cordially hated by the great mass of Hungarians who formerly loved him as their prophet and leader. He and his girl wife were shunned by society.

Jokai's career would be amazing even without the social struggle which has made his later days discouraging. He had published a successful novel before he was out of his teens. When he was only twenty-three he was one of the foremost figures in the stormy days of 1848, when Hungary shed much blood in trying to get her rights from Austria. By his fiftieth birthday, more than a quarter of a century ago, he had published no less than 200 books, and since then he has published more than a hundred others, making a total that probably breaks all literary records. On top of all this activity Jokai was for many years a prominent member of the Hungarian Chamber of Deputies in which he won great fame as a patriot and an orator.

Jokai's first wife was Rosa Laborfalvi, the celebrated Hungarian tragedienne, a favorite of the Magyars. Fourteen years after her death the aged Jokai married the young Jewish actress. The people considered this an insult to the first wife and when his second wife died a year after her marriage to resume her place on the stage she was mobbed by Hungarian students and forced to quit. For the past couple of years Jokai and his girl wife have led a very quiet life.

HEARST IN WASHINGTON.

OLYMPIA, May 6.—The Democratic State convention has elected seven Hearst and three anti-Hearst delegates. Senator Turner is endorsed for Vice-President.

TORNADO ON THE PLAINS.

KANSAS CITY, May 6.—A tornado has swept over Iowa, Oklahoma, Nebraska and Kansas, doing considerable damage.

CISCO, Texas, May 6.—It is reported that many have been killed in this section by a tornado.

LIGHTHOUSE IMPROVEMENTS AWAIT SATISFACTORY TITLES

Further work on the improvement of the lighthouse system in Hawaii is held up until the United States gets a clear title to all lands used for lighthouse purposes. Captain Niblack, lighthouse inspector for the islands, has received instructions from the Lighthouse Board to delay contemplated work on lighthouses until the Attorney General has passed upon titles to the lands used for such purposes. Captain Niblack will immediately investigate the titles to the various sites of federal lights and submit the deeds etc. to the Lighthouse Board for further submission to the Attorney General. The United States never makes permanent improvements of any kind until the title to proposed sites is secured to the satisfaction of the Attorney General. The lighthouse work in the islands may be delayed for several months or even longer.

LITTLE LIVE STOCK IN JAPAN.

The department of commerce and labor verifies a recent statement that the Japanese raise comparatively little live stock. The islands, it reports, is only 1,282,341, or 100,000,000 lbs. In this country we have 70,000,000 lbs. as many in proportion.

JUDGE LITTLE OUT OF JUDGESHIP RACE

A wireless telegram from Judge Gilbert F. Little, LL. D., Ph. D., \$10,000, came yesterday saying that he had withdrawn his candidacy for the Circuit Judgeship in favor of H. L. Ross. Mr. Ross is a partner in the law firm of Wise & Ross, Hilo. The Advertiser of Feb. 19, 1903, stated: "Homer L. Ross was admitted to practice in the Territorial courts yesterday. The petitioner was admitted to the bar in Iowa in 1886, and bears a letter of recommendation from James M. Shaw, former Governor and now Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Ross will open an office in Hilo." The Advertiser of Feb. 19, 1903, added the following:

"Ross, Feb. 19, 1903.—A lawyer of the first rank, and a man of great ability."

GARDEN ISLE EXPEDITION

Governor's Party Will Land This Morning.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Kauai is to have its executive visitation today, lasting for exactly one week. Maui will have to wait, though, as elsewhere shown, not in neglected plight, until after the Governor's return from the mainland.

Governor Carter, Secretary Atkinson, Land Commissioner Pratt and Forester Hosmer will constitute the governmental visitors to the Garden Isle. They land at Nawiliwili from the steamer W. G. Hall this morning, to devote the day to Lihue and neighborhood. Tomorrow their center of activity will be Koloa, and Friday it will be Makaweli, Waimea and surrounding plantations will be explored on Saturday. On Sunday the party will take the steamer Mikahala from Waimea across to the famed Kalalau cliffs, landing there or anywhere near that may be feasible. Hanalei district will be reached from thence across country, and on Monday the party will proceed to Kilauea or Kapaa. They will catch the Mikahala on Tuesday, to arrive in Honolulu the next morning.

Such is the itinerary as skeletonized by Secretary A. L. C. Atkinson just before yesterday. As to the objects of the expedition he said that there were three especially land tangles on Kauai to be settled.

The spending of appropriations to do the greatest good to test number would be a prime public works would be in and noses rubbed with the people.

Public works would be in and noses rubbed with the people. Carter went more into detail than he found that the Legislature was going to reach an early adjournment at first thought he would both Maui and Kauai before for the mainland. But he found out of time. The Legislature never had anticipated, and secondly, never said:

"I go on these trips I like to them as thorough as possible." He could not put off the Kauai since finding he might take it in alone, because there was a variety of matters on that island particularly needing attention.

"There is the question of liquor licenses," he proceeded to explain. "I feel that I do not know enough about the situation to act on applications without personally visiting the ground and ascertaining from local residents what their wishes were."

"Again there are land matters involving a considerable amount of money in present valuing and in revenue to come. A curious predicament exists with respect to the Kalibawai bridge. The contract has been let; the material is on the ground and the bridge is going up, but I find we have neither right of way nor money for the purchase of approaches on either side."

Judge Dole had called on the Governor while he was talking about these matters and from his local knowledge of the bridge site gave some information likely to be useful.

"I shall leave Maui until I get back from the mainland," Governor Carter concluded, "and will then be able to make the visit more thorough."

CATTLE FEEDING PROBLEMS IN HAWAII

To the Gazette.—W. H. C., a subscriber in Hawaii, writes:

"I am particularly interested in the fattening of cattle and would ask your advice as to how and what to feed under the following conditions. We can raise our own corn at 35 cents per cwt. and we have two or three native grasses that grow all through these islands and are very fattening. The cattle feeding on these grasses fatten in from six to eight weeks. Would the weight put on by feeding corn in addition to these grasses pay? We have a very uniform temperature all the year round and at an elevation of 3,000 ft. Also advise me as to how large a pen I should have and how to build one to fatten 50 head per month. We get 10 cents per pound dressed weight for our beef. Should the corn be ground or fed whole?"

Our subscriber's inquiry brings out many points of interest in connection with the opportunities for beef production in Hawaii. With native grasses possessing the fattening properties claimed by our subscriber and corn at 35 cents per cwt. the people of Hawaii enjoy possibilities for the economic production of beef not to be found elsewhere in many, if any, parts of the world.

Experiments in this country have indicated very clearly that during the early summer months when there is an abundance of grass, the pasture lot alone furnishes the most economical method of producing gains in fattening cattle. While heavier gains were usually obtained when grain of some kind, generally corn, was fed to fattening cattle on luxuriant pastures the gains were not made at so low a cost as when the grain was omitted. Most of our best feeders, however, feed a light ration of grain to cattle on grass as by so doing they can carry more cattle on a given area of grass, also market the cattle sooner when grain is not fed, which in most instances is an important factor. The price of grain is also a very important factor in this connection; as cheap corn can always be fed at a greater profit than high-priced corn.

The term "fat" cattle is very misleading as it is used by different people. When used by the average man on the farm it may mean an animal in good

healthy condition, half-fat, medium-fat and so on, but very rarely an animal in prime condition. At any of our leading stock yards markets a fat steer is a fat steer and nothing else. It is very doubtful if the cattle referred to by our subscriber as becoming fat in from six to eight weeks are really fat animals—animals which would sell as such at, for instance, the Union Stock Yards, Chicago. On the contrary they would very likely be classed among that large class which finds its way to all of our markets before it is really "warmed up." With corn at 35 cents per cwt. your subscriber has very cheap grain feed. If he wishes to fatten his cattle in a short period of time, so that he may handle a larger number each year, it will very likely be profitable to feed a limited amount of corn in connection with the native grasses. If the cattle are of a fair quality there should be good money in feeding corn at the price stated when 10 cents per pound can be obtained for the dressed beef. This is about 10 cents per pound more than our cattle feeders are getting for beef produced from corn costing from 75 to 90 cents per cwt.

Where grain is fed to cattle on grass it should be fed but once a day and that in the evening. The cattle will usually make much better use of it then, as they are more restful, thus have a better chance to digest the corn before it passes through them. Where the temperature is so mild and even throughout the entire year it would be poor economy to spend much money in pens for feeding purposes. Where shelter is not needed the grain may be fed to good advantage in the pasture lots providing good strong feeding bunks or troughs are provided. This will save a great deal of unnecessary labor which would otherwise be involved in yarding the cattle. The feed-troughs or bunks should be from 3 1/2 to 4 feet wide and about 10 feet long, so that from twelve to fifteen animals may feed at the same time without injury or too much crowding. The bunks should be about 3 feet high from the ground and have side and end pieces about 6 inches in height to keep the feed in place. They should be built on good stout legs which should slant outwards as they approach the ground so as to make them more stable and less liable to be knocked over by the animals. Grinding corn usually saves about 10 to 12 per cent; thus the advisability or non-advisability must be determined by the cost of grinding and the price of corn. At the prices stated it is not likely that grinding would be economical. Where hogs follow the cattle they utilize a large amount of the corn which passes through the animals undigested, thus reducing the waste to a minimum.

W. J. KENNEDY,
Iowa Experiment Station,
Breeder's Gazette

J. W. KALUA ACHING FOR MORE DISCIPLINE

Reported to Attorney-General Andrews as Tampering With Witnesses to Defeat the Government in Lahainaluna Water Case.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

John W. Kalua, lately deposed from the Maui circuit judgeship by President Roosevelt, would appear to have had but unsatisfactory experience of the role of a dreadful example. Apparently he is not unwilling, since testing the limitations of the bench, to subject the privileges of the bar to a test for ascertaining the breaking strain of judicial forbearance.

Attorney General Lorrin Andrews yesterday received a wireless telegram from Maui, informing him that Mr. Kalua had called a mass meeting of the natives and advised them to testify against the claim of Lahainaluna Seminary in the water rights contest with Pioneer Mill Co. Mr. Kalua's argument is that by the defeat of its claim the school will be wiped out, when the people would have all the water they needed because the plantation would not need the entire supply.

The proposition that the deprivation of the water would destroy the school is taken by the Attorney General as sound enough for the present aim already well advanced in fulfillment of making the seminary a Territorial agricultural college would be rendered nugatory if the water supply were eliminated.

Commissioner J. Lot Kaulukou begins the trial of the water rights case at Lahaina today. Noa W. Aluli of the Attorney General's department takes care of Lahainaluna's case on behalf of the Government. He has the assistance of Mrs. Emma M. Nakuna which, from her great knowledge of Hawaiian customs and her masterly experience as Commissioner of Private Ways and Water Rights for Oahu, is deemed invaluable. Pioneer Mill Co. is represented by Dan H. Case, John W. Kalua and John Richardson. The Honolulu contingent, including J. D. Avery as stenographer to the court, left yesterday afternoon for Maui. It will likely be a protracted trial.

THE GOVERNOR OBTAINS HIS LEAVE OF ABSENCE

(From Wednesday's Advertiser)

IN MEMORIAL

The day is glad; the white-capped waves.

Are singing on the azure sea,
All nature smiles in sweet content,

The birds are warbling merrily.
The world is like a happy child.

That lightly draws its joyous breath,
With warmth and life within its veins.

Whilst thou, my friend, art mute in death!

So cold in death! Oh! God, and why

Shouldst thou so soon his spirit take,
This upright, brave and gentle soul,

Whose work was ever for thy sake?

The ways of God indeed are strange!

But if some happy sphere there be

Where genial souls together band,

With joy, dear friend, they'll welcome thee!

P. MAURICE M'MAHON.

Honolulu, May 2, 1904.

To Fred Young, late Physical Instructor to Y. M. C. A.

Fred Young, Physical Director and Assistant Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. died yesterday morning at 8:30 o'clock at the Queen's Hospital. Death ensued after three weeks' illness, the cause being tubercular meningitis. The remains will be cremated and private services will be held at 3 o'clock this afternoon at St. Clement's church. The interment will take place in the Y. M. C. A. plot in Nuuanu Cemetery.

Mr. Young was a native of England, having been born in Southampton about thirty years ago. His parents died while he was quite young and he came to the United States at the age of 12. He graduated at the Mt. Hermon School in Massachusetts, conducted by Mr. Moody. He took a year's course at Princeton, and three years at the International Y. M. C. A. Training School, at Springfield, Mass., from which institution he graduated. He was the assistant Physical director at Springfield during his study course. He also conducted two summer camps for boys in New Hampshire. Later he was physical director at Groton school, Groton, Mass. Mr. Young came to Honolulu in 1901, and became the Physical Director and Assistant Secretary up to his death. He was a communicant of St. Clement's Episcopal church.

He was closely identified with all manner of sports in Honolulu, and was a very capable instructor in gymnasium work. Through his efforts great interest has been aroused in basketball, handball and all indoor sports. A sad feature in connection with Mr. Young's death is that he was enraged to be married to Miss Putnam, a teacher at the Normal school.

A memorial service for Mr. Young will be held on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Y. M. C. A. hall.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

IS THE mother's favorite. It is pleasant and safe for children to take and always cures. It is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough, and is the best medicine made for these diseases. There is not the least danger in giving it to children for it contains no opium or other injurious drug and may be given as confidently to a babe as to an adult. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaii.

Lieutenant Victor C. Lewis, U. S. A., of the Twenty-Eighth Company of Coast Artillery, which is to replace the 2nd company, the two batteries now stationed at Camp McKinley, had been missing from the Presidio from April 23 up to the time the Gaelic departed. It was feared that he had committed suicide. He was posted at the Presidio as "missing without leave." On Saturday morning he kissed his wife and presumably went down town. He died a letter of the date of April 23, in which he said:

"My dear _____: As my last chance to do any one a favor, I want to show you some appreciation of your past courtesies. In my past life I have done some newspaper work, and I know how to appreciate a 'scoop,' so I am giving you one. Go out to the old brick fort at Fort Point any time to-morrow afternoon and you may find the material for a couple of good sticks of stuff."

"My reasons for so doing I do not care to divulge, further than to say, What's the use?" Yours truly,

V. C. LEWIS."

A search was made at the "old brick fort" but no trace of a body was found. Lieutenant Lewis was a dashing officer.

A bill making both English and Hawaiian languages official in legislative proceedings of Hawaii for the period of ten years from and after the passage of said Act both the English and Hawaiian languages may be used as official languages in the legislative proceedings of said Territory in so far as the same may be necessary to an intelligent transaction of the business thereof, at the expiration of which time English shall be the sole official language.

Whereas nearly all Hawaiians under middle age have been educated in the English language; Now, therefore, Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the period of ten years from and after the passage of this Act both the English and Hawaiian languages may be used as official languages in the legislative proceedings of said Territory in so far as the same may be necessary to an intelligent transaction of the business thereof, at the expiration of which time English shall be the sole official language.

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MRS. RHODES GETS \$500

Case Left Slight Option With Jury.

previous.

The plantation is situated at Hamakua on the abupuan of Huelo, Maui. Its land consists of seven leaseholds. For one of these the area is not given in the complaint, but the remaining six aggregate about 1650 acres.

Judge Robinson, in issuing the summons returnable, as all equity suits require in ten days, granted a prayer of complainants by appointing James F. Morgan to take care of and conserve the property mentioned in the mortgage, "with power and authority to employ such assistance as may be necessary to execute the order."

NEW RESPONSIBILITIES.

C. H. Judd ("Bonny") by his attorneys, Robertson & Wilder, petitions for reduction of alimony from the amount named in the decree of divorce granted to his wife on Dec. 7, 1903. Since that date, he alleges in an affidavit, a guardian has been appointed for the three minor children, so that libellant has been relieved of the care, maintenance and education of said children; that libellee works for the Parker Ranch at Waimea, Island of Hawaii, at a salary of \$40 a month out of which he has to pay \$10 a month house rent; that since said decree of divorce was rendered, libellee has married again and is now liable for the support and maintenance of his second wife and her three children; that the amount he receives as wages is entirely inadequate to pay said alimony and at the same time support himself."

CITATION OF GUARDIAN.

Chris. J. Holt, guardian of John Umi and John Kalaa minors, has been summoned to appear before Judge Gear at 9:30 a.m. tomorrow and show cause why he should not be discharged as such guardian for failure to pay said minors the income of their estate in conformance with the order of the court.

CALLING CIVIL CASES.

At 10 o'clock this morning Judge Robinson will call even numbered jury waived cases on the April term calendar, from No. 422 to 464 both inclusive, for the purpose of having them set down as ready for trial, or for other proper disposition.

NEW INJUNCTION SUIT.

John Lucas by his attorneys, Kinney, McClanahan & Cooper, discontinued without prejudice his injunction suit against Hawaiian American Engineering Co., Superintendent Holloway and Auditor Fisher. This proceeding was taken on account of errors in the bill of complaint, and was followed by the institution of a new suit. Judge Robinson granted a temporary injunction on the amended bill.

DEFENDANT RELEASED.

A nolle prosequi was entered for Frank C. Bertelman, indicted for assault and battery on his wife.

NAGGING MAN

GETS WOUNDED

A slightly wounded Porto Rican, named Joe Riviera, was taken to the Queen's Hospital last evening, where a deep scratch around his throat inflicted with a knife was dressed. Julia Silva, who used the knife on Riviera, is held at the Police Station.

Although Silva inflicted the wound on Riviera, yet he is more sinned against than sinning. According to Silva, he was sitting on a pile of stones on Iwilei road near King street, whitening a piece of sugar cane. Riviera came up and demanded a piece of the cane, adding an epithet. Silva asked Riviera to withdraw the epithet, and finally gave him a piece of cane. Riviera then wanted the biggest piece, and again applied the epithet. The young men exchanged words and Riviera, who had a knife in his hand, flourished the blade before Silva's face. Before rising Silva had closed his own knife and put it in his pocket. He told Riviera to leave him alone, but when Riviera said he intended cutting him, drew out his knife and said if Riviera continued threatening him, he would use it. Riviera advanced toward him quickly. Silva threw out his hand and the knife scratched around the former's throat.

Silva is not an ordinary type of Porto Rican. He appears to be a gentle-mannered young fellow of 18, who was educated in the John Marshall School, Chicago, up to three years ago, when he came to Honolulu. He has acted as a special police and interpreter for Sheriff Baldwin of Maui and Coryell of Kauai.

HAWAII IS A DESIRABLE POST

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21.—Gov. Carter's protest against the omission of Hawaii from the paragraph in the army appropriation bill, which allows extra compensation to soldiers stationed in the insular possessions, was received here but the conferees of the Senate and House did not feel that it should be heeded. They argue that soldiers of the army now regard assignment to Hawaii as especially desirable, whereas service in the Philippines is regarded as a hardship. They were disposed to think that the insertion of Hawaii in the list of places where extra compensation would be allowed would rather reflect on the Territory of the Mid-Pacific so that the people out there would resent it.

—T. G. WALKER.

There was a great deal of discussion on the subject of the compensation of soldiers in the insular possessions. It was agreed that the compensation should be increased, and a resolution was passed to that effect. The House sessional bills against the special session's appropriation.

Treasurer A. J. Campbell refused to pay the warrants, but is ready to pay them if the Attorney General finds it would be legal.

SLIGHT INJURIES.—A Japanese man and child were victims of time and weather Saturday afternoon, sometimes catching a cold, sometimes getting sunburned. An 18-year-old boy, who had been working on a farm, was taken to the hospital with a severe sunburn. For many years he had been a regular visitor to the country and a registered member of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Hawaii.

BAND WILL GO AND ADVERTISE THE ISLANDS

Allan Dunn to Be Press Agent and Mainland Will Be Flooded With Information About Hawaii---May Go the 31st.

The band will go on a tour of the mainland with St. Louis as an especial objective. Allan Dunn will accompany the enterprise as its advertising agent, also incidentally as press agent for the territory at large.

J. C. Cohen stated yesterday that as neither the Chamber of Commerce or the Merchants' Association have come forward with any practical help towards financing the proposed tour, he will undertake the matter by himself. Satisfactory arrangements have been made with Governor Carter as to guarantees and now business details of signing up the men and generally getting ready for the start are going rapidly forward. Allan Dunn is hard at work getting together collections of photographs and notes for press work with which the country will be flooded.

"Of course," said Mr. Cohen, "I am not going to furnish a whole lot of free literature though I should have been most happy to distribute any provided but I am not going to stop advertising Hawaii because the territory itself or rather its merchant class is not far sighted enough to back the enterprise. I have been fortunate in securing in Mr. Dunn a man who knows the islands and is peculiarly fitted with his newspaper and artistic experience to boom the band. You will see coming back to you in the files of the big dailies as we go along, pages of free advertising, that is free to the territory, though of course I shall be providing it, type matter and illustrations that would cost tens of thousands of dollars to procure in any other way. There will be stories of Hawaii and its attractions mixed up with reproductions of photographs served up as the mainland press knows how to suit the popular taste, that will prove eye-openers to those who think the tour will not benefit Hawaii. Naturally I do not expect to lose money over the plans but I am, I hope, public spirited enough not to allow the cold water of some back-sighted individuals to prevent my boosting Hawaii for all that it is worth.

"When do we leave? That is not decided upon but somewhere round the thirtieth of this month or the middle of next month. The first date if we go with the delegates. The Hawaiian delegation may go along with the Californian and if the band joins in the folks will know that Hawaii is very much alive. Yes, we should in that case play a week in San Francisco. Should we not go with the delegation our next jump would be Chicago en route to St. Louis. There is a strong feeling apparent that we should go with the delegations but as I am financing the tour on my own account I shall have to do the best I can from a remunerative standpoint only.

The band will be augmented and will start in with new uniform and new instruments. The boys will be fully protected as they go. The Governor has stated just what he requires and I have promised to give him what he wants on the best of security, cash, Madame Slapoffski will go with us and the Hawaiian band will be all that it was in its best days when it won laurels abroad and more. After we have gone a few months you will see the Promotion Committee advertising us as we expect to headline our show printing, "The Band That Makes Hawaii Famous." Of course we would like to add "Under the Auspices of the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association of Hawaii—En Route to the World's Fair," but I guess one man will have to foot the bills."

BUSINESS MEN INVITED TO VISIT COMMERCIAL MUSEUM

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.) Secretary Spencer of the Chamber of Commerce received yesterday the following letter from W. P. Wilson, Director of the Philadelphia Museum:

"As a result of the honor conferred upon me in electing me an honorary member of your esteemed association, I have naturally had more than ordinary interest in the commerce of your city and country.

"The Museum of which I am a Director, has, through its Bureau of Information, frequently called the attention of merchants importers and manufacturers in the United States to commercial opportunities in Honolulu.

"I am anxious to do what I can to bring about still closer and more cordial

relations between the business men of your country and my own. In furtherance of this aim the Commercial Museum will maintain a special branch office in the Manufactures Building at the St. Louis World's Fair for the convenience of visiting merchants and manufacturers from abroad.

"I wish to extend a cordial personal invitation to all members and friends of the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce to avail themselves freely of this branch, and of the services of the Commercial Museum in Philadelphia as well. You will place me under still greater obligations to you if you will take means of making this known as widely as possible in commercial circles generally in your city."

OLD HOUSE BILLS ARE IN QUESTION

MOLOKAI JUDGE DIED ON SUNDAY

Attorney General Lorin Andrews has fully a score of requests for legal opinions from various departments of the Government awaiting his attention.

Among the first questions he will consider is that of whether unpaid expense bills of the House of Representatives for the sessions of 1903 can lawfully be paid out of the balance left from the House expense appropriations for the special session of 1904.

John H. Wise, Clerk of the House at the special session, under authority of a resolution passed by the House of Representatives alone, drew warrants on the Treasury, as previously reported in the Advertiser, for the payment of certain last year's House sessional bills against the special session's appropriation.

Treasurer A. J. Campbell refused to pay the warrants, but is ready to pay them if the Attorney General finds it would be legal.

SLIGHT INJURIES.—A Japanese man and child were victims of time and weather Saturday afternoon, sometimes catching a cold, sometimes getting sunburned. An 18-year-old boy, who had been working on a farm, was taken to the hospital with a severe sunburn. For many years he had been a regular visitor to the country and a registered member of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Hawaii.

mission to practice law before his court and as a result he licensed a unlegged woman and three blind men as lawyers. Then he inflicted all sorts of punishment for petty crimes, mixed up civil with criminal cases and in a month's time the people were loudly demanding his removal. Justice Perry of the Supreme Court went to the Settlement to investigate but found that nothing could be done and at Nathaniel's request he permitted the three blind men to continue to practice.

Masten continued on these lines until last year when two cases were appealed from Nathaniel's court to the Circuit Court. Judge Kalua went to Molokai to hear these appeals. In one case Nathaniel had fined a man ten dollars and costs and ordered him to pay four dollars to a woman whose turkey had been killed by the former's dog. Kalua threw this case out of court and Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth paid the woman the four dollars as a salve to her feelings.

Nathaniel's death resulted from blood poisoning, following the extraction of three teeth, a cold having set in.

THE STRIKE ADJUSTED

Waipahu Matters Are Now Settling Down.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

A settlement of the strike difficulty was reached last evening through the efforts of A. K. Ozawa and T. Ishikawa, the executive officers of the Central Japanese League, who returned from Waipahu last evening. The resignation of Head Luna Patterson cleared the way. This was the principal demand of the strikers and they carried their point. Whatever minor demands are in abeyance are left with Manager Ahrens for future adjustment.

After conferring with the strikers yesterday afternoon and going over the entire situation, the strikers signified their intention of returning to duty this morning. Whatever misunderstandings have existed between the laborers and the plantation heretofore, are wiped away by the settlement. Mr. Ozawa said last evening:

"Now that Head Luna Patterson is out, the laborers have no grievance whatever against Manager Ahrens. Furthermore, we, as the executive officers of the League want to state that Manager Ahrens has been most liberal in his concessions, and has done all he could to meet the situation, consistent with his position as manager. As long as the demands were within reason he was willing to make concessions. Manager Ahrens attitude throughout was favorable and the laborers are satisfied with his treatment.

"The result of the whole matter is that the laborers have agreed to go to work perfectly satisfied with the adjustment."

Lieut. Leslie and the ten mounted police who have been on duty at the plantation since Monday returned to the city last evening on the 7:40 o'clock train.

ALMOST A CLASH.

Almost a clash resulted at Waipahu plantation on Tuesday night between two of the luna and the striking Japanese laborers. But for the presence of Lieut. Leslie and his squad of mounted police there might have been a serious outcome.

From the report received yesterday by High Sheriff Brown two of the luna was imbibed too freely of the flowing bowl, and then organized themselves as avenging angels. One got a revolver and the other a rifle. They started down the road toward the stores where the striking Japanese have been holding meetings since the commencement of the strike. Had they reached the crowd, which fluctuates in numbers from a few hundreds to nearly 1200 of the little brown men, a tragedy would probably have resulted, as the laborers are not in a mood to be trifled with.

The movements of the two men were observed and reported to Lieut. Leslie. A squad was despatched at once to overtake them and the pair were disarmed and removed to a place of safety.

Yesterday the plantation wagon which also carries the United States mails, was blocked on the road by Japanese and Lieut. Leslie's men promptly opened a passageway for the vehicle.

Wireless From Coast to Hawaii.

VALLEJO, April 21.—Vallejo is to be the great central station of the Pacific Coast for the United States government wireless telegraph operations. At first, connection will be made with Mare Island, and later with a station to be erected in addition to the works at present on the Farallone Islands. After that greater distances will be tried until the Hawaiian Islands are reached, and as much further as vibrations will reach successfully.

On Friday afternoon the Mare Island station was connected up and the instruments worked without hitch, much to the satisfaction of Lieutenant Street, who recently came here from Washington especially to supervise the completion of this station.

He was sent to the Settlement in 1893 and immediately became a leader. As a judge he made a reputation. The Settlement had been without a district magistrate for several years and justice had been dispensed at a rate by the agent of the Board of Trade until in 1902, the people asked that a magistrate be appointed from among them, an number. Gov. Dole appointed Nathaniel. There was a good deal of opposition to the position at first, but the matter was settled when the honor attorney general, Mr. C. C. Moore, and some others were seen to be in agreement. Nathaniel was a quiet, unobtrusive man and a good judge of law.

He was succeeded by Mr. C. C. Moore.

It is expected that Mare Island will be ready for work some time next week, and more distant stations very soon thereafter. The work has been completed in a very quiet manner, and its progress has just become known.

There were ninety deaths during April according to the monthly mortality report. President Pinkham was authorized to discuss the duties of the office with that officer and report to the Board.

PLANTERS PAY HALF

Plans Are Made for Australian Trip.

The Hawaiian Planters' Association has agreed to pay one-half the salaries and two-thirds the expenses of the government entomologists while they are in Australia in search of leaf hopper parasites and other beneficial insects. Professor Koebel and Professor Perkins will leave for the Siberia next Wednesday for Australia and Fiji and will be gone for six months or more. The matter was fully discussed at the meeting of the Board of Agriculture yesterday and it was agreed to accept the offer of the planters. The Territory consequently will have to pay one-third of the expense and half of the salaries of the two experts.

W. M. Giffard stated that it had been estimated by Professor Koebel that the expenses of the trip would be to start with about \$1500, but it had been decided to give at least \$2000 for the beginning. Mr. Holloway suggested that the board of agriculture would be willing to pay half the salaries of the two men and one-third of the expenses. Mr. Carter put this in the form of a motion and it was unanimously carried.

Mr. Giffard stated that he had been asked for letters of introduction to the various steamship companies in Australia in order to expedite the shipment of specimens. The matter had already been attended to. Mr. Perkins also requested the collector of customs be asked to facilitate the entrance into Honolulu of the insects, as they would come from a foreign country. Mr. Giffard said that he had a conversation with Mr. Stackable in the morning and the latter had offered to cooperate in every way possible with the board in bringing in the parasites. He had also offered to send a customs inspector with the shipment when it arrived to the insect house, where it might be opened without danger to the parasites.

THE BANANA QUESTIONS.

J. F. Brown of the agricultural committee stated that he had talked over the letter of inquiry relative to the banana industry with Mr. Dole. They had come to the conclusion that it would be best to get together such information about the banana industry as might be obtained, and to prepare a letter for submission to the board. Mr. Brown said that he couldn't see anything in the query which couldn't properly be answered and he didn't believe there was anything to the letter of inquiry, unless it was that lots of hard work would be needed to dig out the desired information. Mr. Giffard suggested that a general reply be sent, as is sent by the Planters' Association in response to letters of inquiry. Mr. Brown said that he believed the best way was to answer such letters in order to encourage possible settlers. He finally promised to bring to the next meeting a draft of the letter for editing by the board.

Mr. Giffard said that he had had a talk with Mr. Macfarlane in which the latter had stated his intention of sending to the Board of Agriculture rooms, the exhibit of fruits and vegetables prepared for the fair. Governor Carter had consented to the proposed disposition of the display and Mr. Giffard thought there would be no objection to receiving the exhibit when the formal offer should be made. The exhibit is to be placed in the display room at the board headquarters.

A report was received from Forester Hosmer of the work in the Nuuhan forest and at the nursery for the week. Mr. Hosmer, during the week, inspected the forests about the Honolulu plantation. W. M. Giffard, A. W. Carter, J. F. Brown and C. S. Holloway were in attendance at the meeting.

EIGHT MEN TO HOLD ON

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

At the executive session of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon, the following named were the eight sanitary inspectors selected to be retained under the reduction of the force from twelve men:

John Vivichaves, T. W. Carroll, J. F. Vischer, F. R. Nugent, Paul Smith, J. S. Fox, J. F. Durso and W. F. Hall. The choice was made according to seniority in dates of commissions. This mode of selection was strongly opposed by Attorney General Andrews and John C. Lane. It was ratified, however, by a vote after the meeting was declared again open.

Another matter considered in executive session was the question of retaining the offices of Milk Inspector and Meat Inspector. It was decided that the services of the Milk Inspector should be retained for the present. As to the Meat Inspector, President Pinkham was authorized to discuss the duties of the office with that officer and report to the Board.

Hawaiian Gazette

Started at the Postoffice of Honolulu

H. T. Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER C. SMITH, Editor.

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Postage Invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,
Manager.

FRIDAY : : : MAY 6

RUSSIAN NEWS-GIVING.

The truth is gradually coming out about the battle of the Yalu. This is how the Russians assisted the world to a comprehension of the news:

LIAOYANG, April 27.—The Japanese have forced the passage of the Yalu near Tchangdiong.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 28.—It is believed that one of the Japanese columns crossing the Yalu sustained heavy loss. The Japanese tried to cross in six or seven places and succeeded in one.

LIAOYANG, April 28.—During the night the Japanese attacked the Manchurian village of Lizzama and were repulsed with heavy loss.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 29.—Gen. Kropotkin reports that no information has been received of a serious engagement on the Yalu river.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 1.—There is no confirmation of the news of a battle on the Yalu.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 2.—With a force of less than five thousand men, the Russians for three days impeded the Japanese advance and prevented the enemy from crossing the Yalu, notwithstanding the inferiority in number of men and guns.

On Friday the Japanese were driven back with great loss. Sunday the Japanese resisted their artillery bombardment inflicting heavy losses on the Russians. The Russian army which had no intention of preventing the Japanese from crossing retired in perfect order. At Potiasky where the fighting was in progress it is the plan to worry the enemy until the mountain passes are reached.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 2.—The Russian officials refuse to admit that a reverse has been suffered at the Yalu river. They declare that the Japanese advance was expected.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 3.—The authorities declare that the Japanese captured 100,000 men and 100 guns at the battle of the Yalu.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 3.—It is admitted here that the Japanese captured twenty-seven guns from the Russian forces in the engagement along the Yalu river.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 4.—The Emperor is deeply grieved over the reversal of his army on the Yalu river. Gen. Kropotkin reports the loss of nearly 4000 men. Gen. Zassalitch is blamed, etc.

A COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.

A letter printed elsewhere in these columns from the director of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, calls attention to a great bureau of trade expansion of which Honolulu, for its own good, should know more. The Commercial Museum, which is under the control of the leading business men of Philadelphia and of which the Governor of Pennsylvania is ex-officio a trustee, maintains collections and exhibits of the raw products and trade samples of the world. The raw products illustrate the material already used or that may be employed in manufactures and the arts; and the trade samples of manufactured articles, show the patterns, grades and styles of goods most popular in the principal foreign markets.

The Americans of Hawaii call upon Congress to assist in giving the voters of this group the common language which will unite them, not the dual language which will divide them and perpetuate race prejudices.

Read in the light of the Russian admissions about the losses on the Yalu the following extract from the official newspaper at Port Arthur is worthy of a place among the humor of the war: "The soldiers of Russia, in their adamanian firmness, regard with contempt the fighting power of the Japanese army."

"Is it possible to wage war against the soldier of Japan at all?" asks the soldier of Russia. "I will dry the soldier of Japan on my bayonet and send him home in a letter."

"In this utterance the whole greatness of the Russian nation finds expression."

The Star is correct in its statement that losses of the franchise follow certain convictions in the Federal court. It is the conviction and not the degree of sentence imposed under it which determines the forfeiture of civil rights. Neither Meheula nor Testa can vote or hold office again unless pardoned by the President; and the publicly disloyal utterances of one of these men would probably make it impossible for him, even if the nature of his offence invited leniency, to obtain such a pardon.

If the Japanese have finally sealed up Port Arthur, the Baltic fleet may as well stay at home.

The more steamers, the more tourists and the better chance for lower fares. It is a most encouraging sign that every new steamship enterprise on the coast marks down Honolulu as a port of call.

The Democracy will not name any man for President who is the choice, principally, of the Democrats of Republican States. Iowa may give Hearst's delegation but it would not give him an electoral vote. It is noticeable that Democratic and doubtful States are not doing much for the Hearst boom.

THE DEVELOPING CAMPAIGN.

The Russians take a great deal for granted when they say that the Japanese will follow them into the mountains which lie between the Yalu river and the railroad and accept battle on their own ground. Assuming that the Japanese care to invade Manchuria at all, the way is open for them to flank the forces now entrenched in the mountains and send them flying helter-skelter towards Mukden without firing a shot. A glance at the map will show that the landing of a Japanese army anywhere above Port Arthur—a thing that ought to be easily done under the guns of Togo's fleet—would put the Japanese on both sides of the mountains with Kropotkin's advance divisions in between. Common prudence would then impel a Russian retreat unless the Czar's forces opposing the Japanese could muster overwhelming numbers.

There are indications that the Japanese will do something on the Liao peninsula before long. Their second army of invasion has been in motion for weeks past and has not started anywhere as yet. There are troops enough in Korea to attend to the Yalu campaign, leaving a fresh army, 10,000 strong, free to act in another direction.

In late dispatches the Japanese spoke of the possibility of staying out near the Port Arthur garrison. To do so they would have to cut off from communication with the North, which means the landing of a large enough army to besiege the place and at the same time to stand off or repulse a Russian relief force marching southward. Such strategy would be very likely, as we say, to compel the Russians in the mountains to get out and join the main body, leaving the way clear for the Japanese forces now on the Yalu to advance to the railroad if so desired.

A parallel instance appears in the history of the Turkish defence of Pleven in the war with Russia in 1877-78. The Czar's army could not dislodge the Turks until Todishen came out of his retirement and showed them how to threaten the place by sending another army to another point. Once this movement had been made the Turks got out of Pleven in a hurry.

The feature of this official statement which is of especial interest in its relation to the growth of American exports to Japan is the fact that the United States has made much more rapid gains in the imports of Japan than any of her principal rivals. Comparing conditions in 1902 with those of 1890, for example, the United States shows a gain from \$34,000 yen in 1890 to \$33,000 in 1902, while the figures of imports from Great Britain are, in 1890, 26,619,000, and in 1902, 40,384,000 yen; from Germany, in 1890, 8,852,000 yen, and in 1902, 25,813,000 yen; from China, in 1890, 8,850,000 yen, and in 1902, 40,581,000 yen; and from British India, in 1890, 8,011,000 yen, and in 1902, 45,458,000 yen.

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One thing is sure: the Japanese will not walk into the trap which the Russians have prepared and advertised. They will not follow the plan of campaign which the enemy has drawn up for them. In originality of design, in shrewdness and cunning and in vigor of execution the Japanese generals ask no odds of any other in the world. Come what may, they know precisely what they are about. While Kropotkin fumes and talks they are silently working out their plans, and as soon as Togo seals up Port Arthur so that not even the torpedo boats of the enemy can get out to harass Japanese transports, something will be done to test the strength of the main Russian army. If the opposing forces meet the shock will be heard round the world.

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NO DUAL LANGUAGE.

If Congress wants to "develop Hawaii along traditional American lines," it will not only reject bills establishing the dual language privilege in the Territorial Legislature but it will strengthen the provision in the Organic Act requiring that all proceedings of the Legislature shall be in English.

No man can be an American in more than a perfunctory way until he knows and reads the language in which the ideas, aspirations, beliefs and principles of Americanism are expressed. He remains a foreigner so long as he adheres to an alien speech. As an American legislator he must know English to be competent; as an American citizen, he must know it to be patriotic. To permit the use of two languages in the Legislature of Hawaii would be to perpetuate an alien spirit there and make the process of Americanizing the Polynesian citizens here that much more difficult.

The Americans of Hawaii call upon Congress to assist in giving the voters of this group the common language which will unite them, not the dual language which will divide them and perpetuate race prejudices.

The risk is the greater because of the trend of the war in the Far East. The Japanese are getting more self-confidence; they are losing their superstitions about white men; they are beginning to realize that even in the Hawaiian cane-fields they have rights.

If treated well, they will stay here because they are poor and need work. But it will be hard to keep them if badly governed, and they will not be tractable in the meantime. It seems to this paper that the greater care which plantation managers exercise over the choice and conduct of lunas in future, the better for their estates.

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RUBBER
HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.
STAMPS

OUR TRADE WITH JAPAN.

The rapidly growing share of the United States in the commerce of Japan is illustrated by a statement just prepared by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics. This statement is compiled from an official document of the Japanese Government, just received, entitled "Financial and Economic Annual of Japan." It shows the commerce of Japan with the principal countries of the world for a long term of years, ending with 1902, while from another document, just received, the Bureau is able to obtain figures of the commerce of Japan with the United States, the United Kingdom, China, and India for the calendar year 1903.

These tables show that the United States is the largest customer of Japan. The value of exports from Japan to the most important customers in 1902 was:

To Germany, 4,737,000 yen (one 45 cents); Italy, 13,287,000 yen; British India, 13,337,000 yen; Great Britain, 17,346,000 yen; Hongkong, 25,876,000 yen; France, 21,283,000 yen; China, 46,831,000 yen; and to the United States, 40,234,000 yen.

Thus the United States takes as much of the products of Japan as all of Europe and nearly twice as much as China, Japan's second largest customer.

In imports the United States stood second in 1902, and at the end of 1902 was still \$1,237,000 below Great Britain, which still holds the lead. For 1902, the latest year for which the import figures of Japan are available with reference to all countries, the imports from leading countries, stated in the order of magnitude, were: From British India, 50,977,000 yen; from Great Britain, 50,264,000 yen; from the United States, 49,653,000 yen; China, 40,581,000 yen; Germany, 25,813,000 yen; and from France, 17,474,000 yen. In 1902 the imports from the four principal countries were: From India, 70,095,000 yen; from Great Britain, 48,737,000 yen; from the United States, 46,273,000 yen; and from China, 45,458,000 yen.

The feature of this official statement which is of especial interest in its relation to the growth of American exports to Japan is the fact that the United States has made much more rapid gains in the imports of Japan than any of her principal rivals. Comparing conditions in 1902 with those of 1890, for example, the United States shows a gain from \$34,000 yen in 1890 to \$33,000 in 1902, while the figures of imports from Great Britain are, in 1890, 26,619,000, and in 1902, 40,384,000 yen; from Germany, in 1890, 8,852,000 yen, and in 1902, 25,813,000 yen; from China, in 1890, 8,850,000 yen, and in 1902, 40,581,000 yen; and from British India, in 1890, 8,011,000 yen, and in 1902, 45,458,000 yen.

Considering only the five principal countries from which Japan's chief imports are obtained, the United States has made much greater gains than any of the others. It will also be seen from these figures that the chief rivalry for the classes of merchandise for which the United States is seeking a market in Japan is between the United States and the United Kingdom, the class of goods imported into Japan from China being chiefly noncompetitive so far as relates to the United States, while in the case of India the sole competitive article is cotton, of which Japan takes freely from India in years of large supplies in that country.

Still the game of humbug goes on. This time an effort is being made to make people forget the Zassalitch defeat in the "unconfirmed rumor" that the Japanese have been repulsed at Kou-lan-Cheng with a loss of 10,000. A victory like that could not be carried fast enough to St. Petersburg by the official telegraph nor got to the people soon enough by the official bulletins and yet the world is expected to believe that after it all happened the news was permitted to circulate only as an "unconfirmed rumor" on the boulevards.

UNCONFIRMED RUMORS.

The usual "unconfirmed rumor" of Russian success follows the definite news of Japanese victory. Habitually since this war began, the Russians have tried to take the edge off their humiliation by claiming subsequent advantages. They have come in strong on "unconfirmed rumors," though soon claims as they have made, if true, would have been heralded by joyous official bulletins, not by the gossip of the clubs.

For example: Soon after the initial Japanese triumph, when the Retzian, Tsarevitch and other ships of war were put out of commission, Russia published an "unconfirmed rumor" to the effect that 12,000 Japanese, in attempting to land near Port Arthur, had been repulsed and that the Cossacks had sabred 400 Japanese near Dalny. It also claimed to have bombarded Hakodate. Neither story was true.

After Togo's second bombardment of Port Arthur, when he sunk hulks to bar the entrance to the port and was supposed to have sealed it, the Russians put forth the claim that they had destroyed four Japanese battleships. They did this to "save their face" and to depress the Japanese. In point of fact they had not sunk a Japanese vessel of any kind.

A subsequent attempt to seal the harbor and a coincident advance of the Japanese towards the Yalu, lowered Russian prestige again. Upon this St. Petersburg let loose another "unconfirmed rumor" that 12,000 Japanese—always 12,000—had attempted to land west of the Yalu and been driven back to their ships with great loss. There was nothing in it.

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F. J. TESTA IS INDICTED

Criminal Libel Is
Grand Jury's
Finding.

MUST PAY RETAINERS

Royal Agreements Are No Longer Held to Be Binding.

Royal retainers are not required to work without monetary compensation in the present generation, whatever they might have done in the days of the Dowager Kapiolani. That at least is the decision of the Supreme Court in the suit of Antone Bright against Prince David Kawananakoa.

Bright, during the lifetime of Queen Kapiolani, was in charge as supervising retainer of her land of Mokauaea, Kalihi, and as such received as compensation the use, free of rent, of a quarter acre of land, in addition to certain other perquisites. Upon the Queen's death Bright was told by Prince David to continue at the same compensation, which the retainer claimed meant reasonable wages for the work performed. At any rate, Bright concluded that he was entitled to monetary remuneration as well as royal perquisites and he brought suit accordingly. The jury awarded him \$450 and the Prince appealed, claiming that the verdict could not be sustained by the evidence.

The Supreme Court sustained the verdict in a unanimous decision. "The view might well have been taken that the plaintiff's testimony was inconsistent and discredited by the averments in his bill in equity," says Judge Perry in the opinion. "The jury, however, the sole judge of the credibility of the witnesses, saw fit to believe upon all the evidence that no express agreement was made as to compensation. The finding cannot be set aside."

"Other contentions of the defendant are that the evidence showed a contract with the Queen and not with the defendant; that at best the promise of defendant was to pay the debt of another; that the land of Mokauaea was not the defendant's, and that in any event the defendant was not liable. The defendant had an interest in the land and if he saw fit to do so could employ the plaintiff to work there and render himself liable for the latter's compensation. There was evidence, as already stated, tending to show a hiring by the plaintiff personally and if there was such hiring, the debt created was not the Queen's but the defendant's."

The bringing of the suit in equity which was later dismissed on demurrer on the ground of lack of jurisdiction or because a cause of action was not stated, does not estop the plaintiff from suing at law.

"The exceptions are overruled."

Question of Contracts.

Judge Dole yesterday heard argument on exceptions of defendant to the libel of First Mate Leslie against Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co., claiming \$10,000 damages for alleged breach of contract for permanent employment and promotion. J. J. Dunne appeared for the libellant, and Abram Lewis Jr., for the defendant. The court desired a showing of authorities from the libellant to place his case out of the category of ordinary employment in either private or public service, and in that of contracts. After both sides had produced cases from the books, Judge Dole allowed them ten days in which to file briefs.

IT WORKS LIKE MAGIC.—The relief obtained from Chamberlain's Pain Balm when applied to a burn or scald is so nearly instantaneous that it seems almost magical in its effect. An injury of this kind heals without maturation when this remedy is applied and unless the wound is very severe does not leave a scar. For sale by all dealers and druggists, Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaii.

In the will, executed February 2, 1902, in presence of Chas. J. Fishel, Wm. Merz and Edwin S. Gill, the testator appointed Ell Peck, who has since died, as executor. By a codicil dated May 6, executed in presence of Johannes F. Eckardt, James M. Tracy and Morris Rosenblatt, Mr. Schweitzer was substituted as executor.

ALLEGED TELEPHONE VANDALISM.

Henry E. Cooper, in his petition on which Judge Gear ordered a temporary writ of injunction against the Mutual Telephone Co., says he is the owner and in lawful possession of premises on the corner of Punahoa and Beretania Streets, which are used as a home by himself and his family. Upon the premises and fronting on both the streets named are certain royal palms of great value and beauty, and are valued by plaintiff as ornaments to his residence. Then the grievance is stated:

The defendant, the Mutual Telephone Co., is engaged in the business of operating a telephone system in the city of Honolulu, and in so doing has frequently damaged the plaintiff's property.

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DUCKS ARE DENOUNCED

Must Be Removed Within Three Months.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

President L. E. Pinkham, Attorney General Andrews, Dr. C. B. Cooper, John C. Lane, Dr. W. H. Mays and Fred C. Smith constituted the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, with C. Charlock, secretary, and Miss Mae Weir, stenographer, in attendance.

MEMORANDUM OF PRESIDENT.

The following memorandum of matters for consideration was submitted by the president:

Wednesday, May 4, 1904.

To the Members of the Board of Health:

The Executive, by and with the advice of the heads of the departments owing to the even more stringent condition of the Territorial finances than anticipated, has directed the economies enacted by the recent Legislature to be put in force at once, dating from May 1st.

The Government physicians have been notified and all salaried employees, except the sanitary inspectors and a few instances where a few days more will be required, to determine the best course.

The reduction in numbers of the sanitary inspectors leads to a delicate situation. Owing to the depressed state of affairs it is a hardship on any individual to lose his position. After much reflection I have concluded to recommend the Board to retain the eight sanitary inspectors in the order of their seniority of appointment as disclosed by the records.

It is necessary to invite you to discuss the duties of the Food Commissioner and Milk Inspector.

In the matter of inspectors for the markets of the Inter-Island Live Fish and Cold Storage Co. I recommend that although the Inspector must be privately paid, he be appointed by the Board and his salary be collected and paid through the Board. I also recommend this course be taken with all inspectors privately paid.

It appears that during the month of April there were three hundred and sixty-six cases treated at the Dispensary and sixty-two (62) outside calls. No further proof is required as to the necessity for this work.

It is estimated \$125 dollars a month will be required for the carrying on of this work until July 1st, 1905. It would seem to me an appeal for voluntary contributions for this fund by a public notice signed by the physicians tendering their free services would be the proper procedure to secure the funds.

It would seem the newspapers would give the notice prominence and continue it for time and receive contributions for this object.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) L. E. PINKHAM,

President, Board of Health.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The president announced the following standing committees of the Board:

Kaihi Receiving Station—Dr. W. H. Mays, Mr. M. P. Robinson.

Kapilani Girls' Home—Dr. W. H. Mays, Mr. John C. Lane.

Insane Asylum—Dr. W. H. Mays, Mr. F. C. Smith, Mr. M. P. Robinson, Dr. C. B. Cooper, Dr. H. C. Sloggett, ex-officio.

Molokai—Whole Board.

Government Dispensary—Dr. W. H. Mays, Mr. John C. Lane.

Office and Morgue—Attorney-General Andrews, Dr. W. H. Mays, Mr. F. C. Smith.

Kewalo and Kakaako—Dr. W. H. Mays, Attorney-General Andrews, Mr. M. P. Robinson.

Petitions—Mr. M. P. Robinson, Dr. C. B. Cooper, Mr. John C. Lane.

New Regulations—Attorney-General Andrews, Dr. C. B. Cooper, Mr. John C. Lane.

Quarantine, Fumigating and Disinfecting—Dr. W. H. Mays, Mr. F. C. Smith, Mr. M. P. Robinson.

Finances and Expenditures—Mr. F. C. Smith, Attorney-General Andrews.

Revision of Rules and Regulations—Mr. John C. Lane, Mr. M. P. Robinson, Mr. F. C. Smith, Attorney-General Andrews.

Government Physicians and Reports—Dr. W. H. Mays, Mr. F. C. Smith.

Hospitals—Dr. W. H. Mays, Mr. F. C. Smith.

Cemeteries—Dr. W. H. Mays, Mr. M. P. Robinson, Attorney-General Andrews.

Duck Ranches—Mr. John C. Lane, Mr. M. P. Robinson, Dr. W. H. Mays.

Pig Pens—Mr. M. P. Robinson, Dr. C. B. Cooper.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

"Inspectors to be retained," was the next item on the order of business.

Mr. Andrews moved that the matter be considered later in executive session.

Mr. Smith stated that, after the last previous executive session for considering similar business, one of the persons discussed arrived to him at a football game everything that was said about the narrator at the executive session.

The motion carried nevertheless and at the close of other business the Board held a protracted session in secrecy, not even the officers of the

Board being admitted to the deliberations.

CUT SALARIES ACCEPTED.

President Pinkham reported that the clerks in the Board's office had been notified of the reduction in their salaries and had accepted the situation. There was therefore nothing to be done on that subject.

Something about the Food Commissioner and Milk Inspector on the order of business was referred to the executive session.

SUPPLY OF MEDICINES.

The president brought up the matter of supply of medicines to outside district physicians, saying several small requisitions had been received. He had held a slight conversation with the Governor on the subject, but nothing was settled. There was still quite a small stock of medicines in the dispensary.

Dr. Cooper suggested that the country physicians should be written to, answering their applications, and informed that there was no appropriation for medicines, also recommending a public subscription in each district to provide for medicines. This was what was being done in Honolulu. There was agreement to the suggestion.

DUCK RANCHES CONDEMNED.

After many weeks the committee on complaints about duck ranches presented the following report:

Honolulu, Hawaii, May 4, 1904.
L. E. Pinkham, Esq., President, Board of Health.

Sir: Your committee to whom was referred the complaint of certain residents along the Ala Moana road beg leave to report as follows:

The majority of the duck ranches in the Waikiki district drain through ponds either into the Pihon stream or into a stream which runs makai and discharges into the sea, by the wooden bridge on the Ala Moana road. Both of these streams are very sluggish and contain quite a little vegetation.

In the Waikiki district there are fifty-one duck ranches with approximately 10,280 ducks, and it can be easily seen that there will be a large amount of filth from such a number of ducks. This filth after contaminating the ponds and streams is gradually washed down upon the beach at Waikiki or into the lagoon banks of the Ala Moana road.

Your committee also found that it was the custom of some of the duck owners to drive their ducks to the beach along the Ala Moana road and allow them to feed at low tide.

Having found upon investigation that the complaint of the residents along the Ala Moana road was justifiable your committee took up the question of how to remedy the same.

We would recommend that permits to keep ducks be issued to those having duck ranches mauka of the Waikiki road, also makai of that road and Waikiki of the Kailua road, only upon condition that the owners put their places in sanitary condition, by cleaning their ponds and yards, putting in gates that will allow a free flow of water in and out of the ponds and that the number of ducks they be allowed to keep shall not exceed one duck to every 100 square feet of land and water.

They would further recommend that the lagoon banks of the Ala Moana road and Ewa of the Pihon stream be condemned as a nuisance and a danger to the public health and the parties owning or leasing the same be ordered to either fill it up or drain it. Further, that no permit to keep ducks be granted to Ah Chew and Lee Sue and that they be given 90 days in which to dispose of their ducks.

Your committee, while investigating the conditions at Waikiki and Kailua, had their attention called to a number of duck ponds of Sheridan street, and an examination was made of these. All of these ponds were found to be in a very insanitary condition and your committee would strongly recommend that the same be condemned and that the parties raising ducks in these ponds be given 90 days in which to dispose of the same.

They would also recommend that the parties who have been in the habit of feeding their ducks along the Ala Moana beach be notified to discontinue the same.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN C. LANE, Chairman.

W. H. MAYS.

On motion of Dr. Cooper the report was accepted and the committee's recommendations directed to be put in force.

SETTLEMENT AFFAIRS.

J. D. McVeigh, Superintendent of Settlement, sent in various reports.

When the word for economy was given, he withheld the rations commutation money to the amount of \$2800, and placed the allowance on the basis of \$10 a year as before the 1903 session of the Legislature. His action was approved.

In the matter of the 25% ration of paiai for each leper prescribed by the Legislature of 1903, Mr. McVeigh reported that to meet the reduced appropriations the ration would have to be reduced. Whenever authority was received the contractors would be notified to furnish the article in 2lb. bundles. It was voted to adopt the plan.

Dr. A. Mourits reported on a medical examination he had made at Kamalo. His report was accepted.

W. O. Smith reported the sale of a house, for which he had been agent, at the Settlement. Its original cost was \$1185 and it had been sold to the German Benevolent Society for \$750, that body to use the house subject to the regulations of the Board.

PRIVILEGES ASKED.

Rev. M. E. Silva wrote to the Board for permission to the people under his pastoral charge to make burials in lot No. 2 of the Palama cemetery. He stated that the Board interdicted them last year, yet had since allowed other people to bury their dead in lot No. 3 adjacent. At the suggestion of the Attorney General the request was re-submitted on cemetery.

The motion carried nevertheless and at the close of other business the Board held a protracted session in secrecy, not even the officers of the

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